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Alabama Reporter.

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ALABAMA REPORTER.

THURSDAY MORNING October 27.

MR. THOS. S. SMITH of Sylacogga, is my authorized agent during my absence from the county.
Feb. 18th 1862. L. S. WHITE

TO THE LADIES.

A Few Bolts of fine Jewelry at Warwick's, to exchange for Bacon or Cash.

The 4th Quarterly Meeting for the Talladega Methodist E. Church will be held on the 29th and 30th Oct., being the fifth Sabbath and Saturday before
D. DUNCAN, P. E.

From Point Lookout.

Among the six hundred prisoners paroled and sent over from the Hospitals at Point Lookout, Fort Delaware and McHenry about the 1st of this month was William J. Estill of the Talladega Artillery, who had been a prisoner since the battle of Gettysburg.

Fifteen months confinement in a Yankee prison had wrought quite a change in Willie's appearance, and many of his old friends did not even recognize him. His thin visage and emaciated countenance attested strongly with the stout health he by that left Talladega in March '61.

Willie was first imprisoned at Fort Delaware but after a stay of three months was transferred to Point Lookout. He represents the prison fare at Delaware as superior to that at Point Lookout, and but for the unhealthiness of the locality much to be preferred if a prisoner had his choice o Hotels.

He represents that the prisoners suffered terribly during last winter from the effects of cold. Very little fuel was furnished the prisoners. They were quartered in round tents sixteen men in a tent and compelled to sleep on the ground. During the severe winter weather they were compelled to bundle up their and be w a d up in their blankets in their tents to prevent freezing. They are allowed but one blanket apiece and most of the prisoners have a very scanty supply of clothing. Too food furnished is insufficient in quantity to be a healthy man, and all suffer from hunger. They have but two meals a day and wheat at one meal, that is usually boiled before it reaches the men and the grease from it taken off. The quarter of a pound of meat allowed them per day is from are liberally reduced. They are allowed four small crackers at a meal. The meat they usually have for breakfast and at dinner in addition to the four crackers they have a cup of beat soup, and occasionally a few beans with the soup. The fare is sometimes slightly varied by substituting baker's bread for the crackers. Then they get what is called sixteen ounces of bread but in reality only about ten ounces.

At Point Lookout they have been guarded by negroes since February last. There are two Regiments of guards there now, one white and the other black. Will says there is but little difference between the white and the black Yankees so far as treatment of prisoners is concerned, but the North Carolina negroes are terrible brutes and seek every opportunity to insult, punish and tyranize over the men. Most of the prisoners to protect themselves from outrages confine themselves pretty closely to their quarters while the negroes are on guard. Several of our men have been shot by the scoundrels however while lying in their tents.

When he left Point Lookout he thinks there were about 10,000 prisoners there many of them suffering from scurvy, chronic diarrhea and other diseases, some of the men have their jaw bones eaten entirely through by scurvy and have frightful sores on their legs.

Of the men from our own County in prison when he left there was Fayette McCain, David Riddle and Livingston Bailey, from his own company, and Wm. McBurnett of the 14th Ala.; John McCoy he says was there but was sent to the Hospital in December last, since which time the boys in prison have not heard from him.

He thinks many of our prisoners will be compelled to die if forced to remain in prison during the coming winter—Many of them are now totally blind at night and have to be led about even when the moon is shining brightly. He himself was in this condition for some months. He thinks no effort should be spared on the part of friends of the prisoners to supply them with good clothing or a little money. It will go a long ways towards relieving their condition.

NOTICE!!

MY LOT & HOUSE in the town of Talladega will be for Rent next year.
C. H. SIMMONS.
Address J. H. Johnson,
Asylum Deaf & Dumb.
Oct. 18, 1864.

The Progress of Subjugation.

[From the New York Daily News.

The fall of Vicksburg is endless.—The Mississippi has been once more sealed to the up-country merchantman. Confederate guns sink, burn and destroy, along the line of the Father of Waters, and the declaration by the Constitution of the Confederacy of the freedom of its navigation has been annulled by *et arma*, by horse, foot and artillery. And our conquest of the South, by men of the West, goes bravely on.

Texas has been abandoned. The Rio Grande has been opened for supplies of Confederate material. Matamoras is a port of entry for Southern cotton and a banking house charged with unlimited transactions in Southern gold! Thus, we war advocates of these broad States of the North, are the supplies of the Confederates being cut off, and their credit crippled by exclusion from the markets of the world!

The Louisiana of the abolitionists was a broad State, while its riches were ungarnered by organized robbery. Like a sucked orange, now that its "sweet" has been transferred to Black Republican pockets, it has collapsed. A ring fence of pickets hedges in, the jurisdiction of Mr. Lincoln within a narrow circle around New Orleans, and he has fallen from his high estate below the level of the ambition of Sancho Panza, since his dominions have ceased to embrace the governorship of even Barrataria!

Stand Watie lords it with his Indians on the western border. The lands of the Creeks and the Cherokees are once more under the protection of his knives, and he holds sway so far upward toward Kansas as to give law probably at this moment from Fort Gibson.

Gen. Steele sleeps at Little Rock. He is as inoffensive as a quaker gun. His army appears to be as mythical as Sir John Falstaff's men in buckram. Price moves up on one side into Missouri, and Shelby, Marmaduke and Fagan, had already preceded him on the other, within seventy or eighty miles of St. Louis. And thus, your hopeful advocates of subjugation, does the work of conquest progress beyond the Mississippi.

Western Tennessee the work of subjugation has compelled us to surrender. The recruiting ground and storehouses thus opened has given and fed an army for Forrest. The emphis and Charleston Railroad has been surrendered. Memphis has been lately plundered by a few Confederate horsemen. Vicksburg has recently been threatened by a gathering at Jackson, and the sovereignty of the Confederacy stands unchallenged throughout almost the length and breadth of the great producing region of Mississippi.

Forrest is in Middle Tennessee, killing, capturing, plundering, and not afraid. Cavalrymen in the regular army of the Confederacy guerrillas, bushwhackers, and all descriptions of evil doers, disturb Federal dominion in the fair State of Kentucky. And thus, you believing impartialists, progresses between the Tennessees and the Ohio the highly democratic business of armed repression!

Sherman is in Atlanta! The gallant fellow seems to have been less puzzled as to the mode of taking it, than he is now by the question of what to do with it. One advantage that the war-makers have gained by it is the comforting assurance that he sees, from within its earthworks, a business of conquest which must go on, he says, for many years. The great guns fired, and the powder burned for the fall of that den of misery and blood, what has been accomplished, aside from executive clap trap, by this foolish hunting of the *ignis fatuus* of Southern subjugation into the jaws of the cannon of Atlanta?

Sheridan has won two victories in the Valley. The material result, so far, gives him the possession of that region for a distance of about sixty miles from the Potomac—but not until after Early had surveyed it very thoroughly of its corn and oil, its flocks and herds. The Federal chief may, it is true with his overwhelming force—obtained by crippling Grant—press still onward; but unless Sherman abandons his wild goose chase into Georgia, for a movement on the rear of Richmond, can do so only subject to the danger of such a movement in his rear as that which buried Hunter to the Kanawha at the head of a starving mob.

Grant—oh! we hate to think of the thousands of poor victims that now drop around him under the shot and shell, and breastwork and mine of deadly pestilence! The Lieutenant General, however, still languishes with his shattered army under the tide water fever of Virginia. He is monarch of about one hundred square miles of Virginia soil—for which, however he has recently acknowledged his vassalage to the extent of a contribution of 2,500 fat bullocks.

All around the coast of the Confederate States the Federalists hold positions very favorable for killing our men by pestilence. All these, however, are of no use to the work of war, save subsidiary as they illustrate its barbarities by shelling a city, burning some houses, and frightening poor women out of their wits. At Mobile and at Charleston the Federalists have fleets that cut off foreign intercourse at these points after it had been opened without let or hindrance along all the wide border of Texas.—Vessels by the hundred steam up and down from the Potomac to the Mississippi around the Southern shores; and pretend to declare these Federal States masters on the ocean, while the Confederate cruisers make the high seas too hot for the Northern merchantmen! Such, oh! ye jauntiest asserters of conquest, is the progress of your work upon the shores and waters of the deep!

And the draft? What of that? A false pretence? A crimp-sergeant's trick for winning recruits! A pandoosed in New York and Brooklyn by confession, it is also abandoned all over the country in actual fact. A make believe of filling quotas here by volunteering, or of completing them here by conscription. The call for 500,000 men has turned out like that of Glendower for spirits that would not come. One hundred thousand men would, we firmly believe, represent more than the total re ult obtained under the draft whip; and that number falls greatly short of the recruits required to bring up our armies to their old relative standard of comparison with those of the Confederacy. Expirations of terms of service, prostrations by sickness or death under autumnal fevers, casualties of battle, &c., may be fairly supposed to have involved a reduction in our strength in the field to an extent that permits of but very moderate expectations from the accessions obtained under the call for five hundred thousand men. The "rebels" in the meantime have lost our pretended conscription by new levies; and thus do both sides come again together to enter, for the tenth or twelfth time, on a work of blood which will surely be completed in ninety days. And thus, most sapient friends of Imperial Federalism, does the labor of war go bravely on!

Good News for Alabama Soldiers.

Four months ago a contract was entered into between the State of Alabama, on the part of her Quartermaster General, and the firm of Peter Tait & Co., Limerick, Ireland, through Major J. L. Tait, of the British Army, for a large quantity of military clothing for the Alabama soldiers. Quartermaster General Gress stipulated that a large portion of the goods should be furnished, simply cut, with the necessary trimmings, thus affording employment to the seamstresses and tailors of our home factories. Some thousands of these uniforms, we are glad to be able to announce, have safely arrived in the Confederacy, and the residue of the order is hourly expected.—The outfit consists of jacket, pants, shoes and overcoat, all made of most substantial material—the cloth being exactly the same as that used in the British Army.

The house of Peter Tait & Co., is Limerick, is one of the most extensive in Great Britain, and these enterprising factors furnish a greater portion of the outfit to the British Army than any other in the realm, and give employment to two thousand operatives. Their own vessels run into the Confederate ports and they have filled frequent contracts with the Government. Their contract with the State of Alabama has been most faithfully and promptly fulfilled, thanks to the energy and tact of their agent and representative Major Tait.

Some of the goods for our State troops is already made up into uniforms. A specimen overcoat which we have seen, exhibits the superiority of the material for durability and comfort and the excellence of the "make up." When Alabama's soldiers are comfortably clad in the ample folds of a cape and skirt of one of these overcoats, they will be as handsomely and as comfortably uniformed as any soldiers in the world. Several thousand of these uniforms are already here.—The rest of the order will be here in a few days.—*Mont. Mail.*

1000 CORDS OF WOOD WANTED.

TO be delivered on line of Ala. & Tenn. R. R. R. Will accept bids of 100 cords.
JNO. MAGUIRE,
Capt. & A. Q. M.
Talladega, Ala. Oct. 19, '64. 2t

The Meeting of the Governors.

We copy from the Chronicle and Sentinel the following resolutions adopted at Augusta, on the 17th instant, by the Governors of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, Governor Smith of Virginia presiding over the meeting:

Resolved. That there is nothing in the present aspect of public affairs to cause any abatement of our zeal in the prosecution of the war to the accomplishment of a peace based on the independence of the Confederate States. And to give successful agement to our brave soldiers in the field, and to strengthen the Confederate authorities in the pursuit of this desirable end, we will use our best exertions to increase the effective force of our armies.

Resolved, That the interests of each of our States are identical in the present struggle for self-government, and wisdom and true patriotism dictate that the military forces of each should aid the others against invasion and subjugation, and for this purpose we will recommend to our several Legislatures to repeal all such laws as prohibit the Executives from sending their forces beyond their respective limits, in order that they may render temporary service wherever most urgently required.

Resolved, That whilst it is our purpose to use every exertion to increase the strength and efficiency of our State and Confederate forces, we respectfully and earnestly request that the Confederate authorities will send to the field every able-bodied man without exception, in any of its various departments, whose place can be filled by either disabled officers and soldiers, senior officers and soldiers, senior reserves or negroes, and dispense with the use of all provost and post guard, except in important cities, or localities where the presence of large bodies of troops make them necessary, and with all passport agents upon railroads not in the immediate vicinity of the armies, as we consider these agents an unnecessary annoyance to good citizens and of no possible benefit to the country.

Resolved, That we recommend our respective Legislatures to pass stringent laws for the arrest and return to their commands of all deserters and stragglers from the Confederate armies or State troops, and that it be made the special duty, under appropriate penalties, of all civil and military officers to arrest and deliver to the proper authorities all such delinquents.

And whereas, The public enemy having proclaimed the freedom of our slaves, are forcing into their armies the able-bodied portion thereof, the more effectually to wage their cruel and bloody war against us, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the true policy and obvious duty of all slave owners timely to remove their slaves from the line of the enemy's approach, and especially those able to bear arms; and when they shall fail to do so that it should be made the duty of the proper authorities to enforce the performance of this duty and to give to such owners all necessary assistance as far as practicable.

Resolved, That the course of the enemy in appropriating our slaves who happen to fall into their hands to purposes of war seems to justify a change of policy on our part; and, whilst owners of slaves, under the circumstances, should freely yield them to their country, we recommend to our authorities, under proper regulations, to appropriate such part of them to the public service as may be required.

Resolved, That the States have the right to export such productions and to import such supplies as may be necessary for State use, or for the comfort or support of their troops in service, upon any vessel or vessels owned or chartered by them; and that we request Congress at its next session to pass laws removing all restrictions which have been imposed by Confederate authority upon such exports or imports by the States.

And lastly, we deem it not inappropriate to declare our firm and unalterable purpose, as we believe it to be that of our fellow-citizens, to maintain our right of self-government, to establish our independence, and to uphold the rights and sovereignty of the States, or to perish in the attempt.

Resolved, That the chairman be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to his Excellency, President Davis, and also one each to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be laid before their respective bodies.

The Yankee General Wilson represents that he burned more than one hundred mills in the Shenandoah Valley, in pursuance of Grant's orders.

Political Riots in Missouri.

The St. Louis Republican, noticing the political outrages committed throughout the State of Missouri, says:

"If Mr. Lincoln or his friends have really the slightest regard for the freedom of elections, it is about time they should show it in Missouri. So far, at this early stage of the canvass, their supporters in the shape of mobs, have interfered with the demonstrations, meetings and speakers of the party opposed to them.—In St. Louis a procession was assailed and partially broke up one night, and a club room demolished, and a meeting dispersed with damage to limb, if not to life, in another. On two succeeding evenings the offices of the Republican was threatened by riotous demonstrations for merely hanging out a banner inscribed with sentiments which every patriot must approve, and none but a man totally lost to all his obligations as a good citizen or a member of society would condemn. In Kansas city Judge Burch was unable to proceed with his canvass his life being threatened by a mob. In Troy Lincoln county, a McClellan meeting was fired into by some soldiers, no doubt set on by low demagogues more responsible than the soldiers; and among the passeable, good citizens there assembled for a lawful purpose, and in the exercise of right which no man should dispute, one individual was killed and two wounded. In Jefferson City, an attempt was made to break up a McClellan meeting by rowdies who incited by well known demagogues, who plied their tools with whiskey. On that occasion, George Dingham, State Treasurer, and a most estimable man, was assailed and by accident only escaped with his life. In Montgeau county, we are informed that two persons who were prominent at a McClellan meeting, were murdered on their way home after the meeting broke up. Probably these instances comprise but a portion of the outrages committed by men who, while committing them, profess to be acting in the interests of Mr. Lincoln.

"It was predicted by some, before the canvass opened that territorism would be used to prevent the opponents of Mr Lincoln from conducting an active canvass and from voting in Missouri. We are sorry to say that from the indications so far, these predictions are likely to be realized."

☞The prompt response (says the Macon Confederate) which all Departments and Bureaus are making to the call for men has already changed the aspect of affairs below Richmond. The activity, zeal and energy of Major General Kemper has already hurried to the front a strong reinforcement of men, and daily, almost hourly, the tide of defenders pressing to the front flows steadily by. The list of "indispensables" has been contracted throughout all the departments of the Government; and it is suprising to see how few men are absolute necessaries out of the army.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

Mr. Wagner, Government Messenger, has just arrived from Shreveport with the most important dispatches ever brought from the Trans Mississippi.

Although we can give no particulars of what is passing on the Western bank of the Mississippi, still we are at liberty to assert that the news is of the most encouraging and important nature.

We are pleased to learn that the movements in the Trans-Mississippi are carried on with strict secrecy, the dispatches all being in cipher, and the "powers that be" as silent as the current of the mighty stream that divides that portion of the Confederacy from their Eastern brethren.

Gen. Price is in Missouri with a very strong force, receiving daily acquisitions of the best fighting men in the world.

Shelby is near the Arkansas line, capturing forts and destroying Steele's reinforcements and supplies.

Magruder is in Arkansas, operating in the most vigorous manner, and swears, with his usual vehemence (and he is one of the barking dogs that bite,) that Steele and he cannot live long in the same State.

It is a pity that this memorable movement could not have been begun sooner; but that is owing to the difficulty of transportation, etc., and we cannot complain.

Let no one be surprised if the Trans-Mississippi, under the splendid generalship of Kirby Smith, should yet act the most signal part in the liberation of our glorious country.—[Mobile Adv.

The next or second session of the Second Congress of the Confederate States will commence in Richmond on Monday, the 7th of November.

The Prospect.

The gloom of the enemy, occasioned by their protracted, exhausting and futile efforts to conquer us, some times leads them to an honest perception of the truth as to their pro-pects. The following is from a late speech of Gov. Seymour, of New York:

"Now, you know that that monstrous army that we gave them nine months ago has been so nearly annihilated that another call for five hundred thousand men is made upon us, and we are not in as good condition as we were then. That part of Louisiana and of Arkansas west of the Mississippi river, that was wrested from them has remained the offensive, and invaded Missouri itself. The great army of Sherman that attacked and captured Atlanta, has its rear communications attacked and endangered by large bodies of rebels. Go into Virginia and what do you find there? Instead of the army of Lee reduced down to a skeleton, as it was a year ago, it has sustained itself thus far with full force and great power, and it is strong in numbers to day. Now, I believe that, notwithstanding your political views and political prejudices, you will admit that our armies have done their work.—We, in common with our Republican friends, have honored the names of Grant and Farragut, Sherman, Sheridan and all the heroes of the war; but we cannot deny that their efforts have been unsuccessful, and the blame is not with our armies.

Some Philosophy.—At a recent examination of a school in Franklin county, one of the committee propused the following questions to a boy who was studying natural philosophy:

"Can you explain the principles of adhesion?"

(Hesitates.) "What keep your body together?"

Ans.—"Whittles and drinks."

"What are the uses of a lever? (Boy is nonplussed.) If you had a dog in a ditch, how would you get it out?"

Ans.—"I'd hitch on a yoke of cattle."

The committee want "to up."

☞TRAINS RUNNING BEYOND CORINTH.—Trains now run regularly over the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Corinth, says the Mont. Mail.—The Memphis and Charleston road, we are also informed, is used for a distance of nearly fifty miles in the direction of Chattanooga. The whole country is free from the enemy.

NEW LAWS IN ALABAMA.—Alabama is decidedly an unsafe State for law breakers to residein. Among the acts passed at the late session of the Ala. Legislature is one which makes the crimes of negro stealing, horse stealing, burglary, robbery and arson, punishable with death by hanging, without discretion of the jury. Another to punish by imprisonment in the penitentiary, for a term not exceeding ten years, any impressing officer who violates the impressment law in any shape or form, in the execution, or pretended execution of the same.—*Miss.*

PERSECUTION OF WOMEN REBUKED.—From a speech by Governor Seymour in Philadelphia, some days ago, we extract the following:

What, I ask, in God's name, in this land of ours, are men so lost to all sense of manhood, that they would tear the gentle sister and the loving wife from their homes, because they still cherish a love for those who may be fighting under the flag of the South? Now, I care not how severely war may be waged against men, but I do protest by the laws of civilization, I do protest by the love we bear to our families, I do protest, in the name of the most sacred relationship which existed in our homes, that to punish a woman for an exhibition of true womanhood, for clinging with love and tenderness even to the erring, is a race of mean tyranny, unparalleled in history.

CHRISTIAN LABOR IN THE ARMY.—The Old School Presbyterians employed, the past Assembly-year, one hundred and thirty missionaries and chaplains in our different armies, and contributions to that work fell little short of $80,000.—These laborers reported at the General Assembly, Charlotte, the conversion of 1 2,000 soldiers during the year.

HEAD'Q'RS 51st ALABAMA,
Oct. 18, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER—No. 1:

All absentees from this Reg't are ordered to report to Maj. J. T. Dye who will form them into squads and forward them to the command. All men who are and have been absent without leave who will report to the command by the 1st of November, will not be punished.

Lt. Smith will start back the 24th inst., all who come by that time will go with him.

Report to Maj. J. T. Dye at his residence 5 miles east of Talladega.

By order of
M. L. KIRKPATRICK,
Col. Comd'g Reg't.

DETAILED MEN AND MEN NOT EXEMPT BY LAW.—The annexed order in regard to detailed men and men not exempt by law has just been issued by Adjutant-General Cooper:

All details heretofore granted, under authority of the War Department, to persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are revoked; and all such detailed men, together with those within the said ages who hold furloughs or temporary exemptions by reason of pending applications for details, will be promptly assembled at the camps of instruction and appropriately assigned among the armies for service; except that men detailed and now actually employed in manufacturing, providing, collecting and forwarding munitions and other indispensable supplies for the army and navy, or in work indispensable to military operations, will be continued in their present employment until their details shall be revised.

The Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureau will, within the next (30) days, forward to the Generals of Reserves, lists of all detailed men in their employment, in the several States, specially distinguishing and certifying those who are experts and those absolutely indispensable for the performance of the above Government work and business; and all detailed employees not so certified within the prescribed period, will, upon the expiration thereof, be forthwith assigned to the army.

All persons called out by this order, who claim exemption on account of disability, will be examined by selected medical boards after their arrival at the camps of instruction.

All men found for light duty, who are unassigned, will at once report to the camp of instruction, under the penalty of being forthwith assigned to the active forces.

ADJOURNMENT OF SYNOD.—This body, after a very harmonious and agreeable session of several days, in our city, adjourned on Monday last. A large number of the members from different portions of the State were in attendance.—Before adjournment the Synod unanimously resolved to build an asylum for the benefit of deceased soldiers' children, and appointed as an executive committee the following gentlemen: J. Whiting, of Montgomery, chairman; J. A. Hamilton, of Mobile, treasurer; Rev. A. M. Small, secretary; Rev. A. J. Witherspoon, formerly chaplain of the 31st Alabama, agent for this district.

We deem it necessary to appeal to our people in behalf of the enterprise, as we know that when this subject is fully presented to them they will respond nobly and liberally.—*Mississippian.*

TEXAS.—A friend writes us from Texas that they have made fine crops of corn throughout the State, and that they have beeves enough there to supply not only the Trans Mississippi Department, but the whole army of the Confederacy. Texas has not been trombled but little by the Yankees, but Louisiana and Arkansas have seen the elephant.—[Brandon Rep.

POISON.—A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, alluding to the numerous cases of death from accidental poisoning, adds:—"I venture to affirm that there is scarce a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain, immediate remedy for such events, nothing more than a decent spoonful of made mustard, mixed in a tumbler of warm water, and drank immediately. It acts as an emetic, is always ready, and may be used in any case where one is required. Learn this simple antidote, and you may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely end."

THE ALABAMA SWORD.—The manufacture of the sword which is to be presented to Captain Semmes for defeating the boast of his ship so gloriously in the action off Cherbourg, has been intrusted to the well known firm of Ellington & Co., of Regent street. The design is very superb—the scabbard being gold, ornamented with the national emblems of England and the Confederacy in oxodized silver, enameled and jewled. Surmounting a shield are the flags of the two countries with the words "Peace and Friendship" on the obverse side. Aside tri. le ciel t. sidera." We understand that the list of subscribers is a very long one, and includes peers, members of Parliament, officers of the army, navy and volunteers, and civilians of every class.—[London Index.

☞Gov. Clark of Mississippi, has called a State convention to meet at Jackson, on the 3d proximo, "to inaugurate measures for the education of the children of our deceased soldiers."

☞Gen. McClernand, of Illinois, has written a letter on the Presidential question, saying:

As to my choice for President, I am for George B. McClellan. How, indeed, could I be otherwise. He is a life long Democrat. So am I. He is a War Democrat and would continue the use of force as long as necessary to put down the rebellion, and so would I. Like Jackson, he would preserve the Union at all hazards, even if blood should flow, treasure be expended, and slavery be swept away. So would I.